

## Pataki's Challenge

Raise Taxes or Trim His Own Programs  
In a Crisis Critics Say Is Partly His Doing

By JAMES C. MCKINLEY JR.

ALBANY, Dec. 31 — Gov. George E. Pataki begins a third term Wednesday facing a fiscal disaster so deep that it puts pressure on him to undo many of the accomplishments of his first two terms.

The governor's critics on both the left and right say his predicament is partly of his own making, because he and the Legislature spent much of the state's cushion of savings over the last 12 months to avoid cutbacks just before the election.

For his part, Mr. Pataki has offered few concrete proposals for how he will deal with a shortfall in the \$89.6 billion budget that most analysts project will be at least \$8 billion, though he did impose a freeze on hiring last year, trim agency spending in December and ask the Legislature to authorize billions in new bonds.

The governor, who was sworn in tonight in a small ceremony and is to give an inaugural address at noon on Wednesday, has kept up a brave face and optimistic banter through the election and its aftermath. He has said again and again that he handled a similar crisis in 1995 and could do it again. "It presents enormous challenges," the governor said on Monday, "but we faced enormous challenges in 1995."

Yet 1995 was a very different year. The economy had just come out of a recession and was on the brink of a five-year boom that would flood state coffers with income tax surpluses even as the governor cut income tax rates. The deficit was smaller as well, about \$5 billion, and Mr. Pataki had inherited it from his predecessor, leaving him free to slash away at programs to balance the books.

This time, though, the economy is crawling out of a recession like a snail from a pit, and the large incomes on Wall Street that once fueled the state's spending are not likely to return for some time. The recession had already started when hijacked airliners destroyed the World Trade Center, a blow that displaced or eliminated about 300,000 jobs and threw the state economy into a tailspin.

The state has not recovered. Budget officials now expect that tax revenues in the fiscal year ending March 31 will be \$2 billion less than planned. A gap four to five times that large looms between revenue and projected spending in the next fiscal year.

So Mr. Pataki, who managed to cut taxes and at the same time increase spending during most of his first two terms, must now consider raising taxes he has sworn to hold down or

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## 9 Northeast States File Suit Over New Rules on Pollution

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — Nine Northeastern states filed a legal challenge today in federal court here to new air-pollution rules for power plants and other industries, just hours after the Bush administration published those rules.

The states' attorneys general said the rules, which were tentatively announced last month, constituted the most serious effort at rolling back the landmark Clean Air Act since it was enacted more than 30 years ago.

They said they wanted to make a strong, swift objection and filed their legal petition for review after seeing the new rules on a government Web site this morning.

The rules, published today in the Federal Register, concern a program known as New Source Review. The changes would allow thousands of aging coal-fired power plants and other industrial sites to upgrade without having to install costly anti-pollution devices.

Eliot L. Spitzer, the New York attorney general and an organizer of the suit, said, "The Bush administration has taken an action that will bring more acid rain, more smog, more asthma and more respiratory disease to millions of Americans."

The Environmental Protection Agency, which published the rules, defended them and said the administration followed proper procedures in issuing them administratively rather than seeking legislation.

"We reaffirm that we strongly believe that these rules will be positive for the environment," Joe Martynak, a spokesman for the agency, said. "We feel strongly that at the end of the day, what we've done is the right thing as well as a valid action. To say this is gutting the Clean Air Act is absolutely incorrect. It is strengthening these provisions."

The utility industry criticized the suit. The Electric Reliability Coordinating Council issued a statement saying that "the Northeast attorneys general reflect a minority opinion," shaped more by economic concerns than by environmental problems.

In addition to the published rules, the administration issued a new proposal that would expand an exemption allowing power plants and other industrial facilities to escape pollution controls. The suit filed by the states did not address that proposal.

Their one-page petition, filed in the

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Clockwise from top, Richard Perry/The New York Times; Reuters; Associated Press

### Midnight, Heading West

The crowd in Times Square rejoiced, top, as the ball fell at midnight. Page B3. In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, bottom left, fireworks illuminated the Petronas Towers. In Athens, thousands gathered at the Parthenon.

## President Makes Case That North Korea Is No Iraq

By DAVID E. SANGER

CRAWFORD, Tex., Dec. 31 — President Bush drew a sharp distinction today between the nuclear standoff with North Korea and his confrontation with Iraq, saying he was certain that weapons projects in North Korea could be stopped "peacefully, through diplomacy."

He said that Saddam Hussein, on the other hand, "hasn't heard the message" that he must disarm, or face military action.

Answering questions on his way into the only coffee shop in this one-stoplight town near his ranch, Mr. Bush issued no demands that North

Korea halt the nuclear programs it has threatened to restart, and he did not mention the ouster today of the international inspectors who have monitored activity at the country's primary nuclear site.

"I believe this is not a military showdown, this is a diplomatic showdown," the president said, on his way to get a cheeseburger and to chat with his neighbors here.

But the president's tone and his warnings changed noticeably when he turned to Iraq. He cited Mr. Hussein's effort to build a nuclear weapon in the early 1990's and said that as of now "we don't know whether or not he has a nuclear weapon."

Assessing the nuclear capability of

both North Korea and Iraq has been among the most difficult tasks facing Western intelligence agencies. The Central Intelligence Agency and Britain's intelligence service have publicly estimated it would take Iraq five years to develop such a weapon — or a single year if Mr. Hussein was provided with fissile material. North Korea already has two weapons, according to C.I.A. estimates, and could build five or six more in the next six months if it reprocessed its large stockpile of spent nuclear fuel into weapons-grade plutonium.

Adding to the pressure, North Korea took another step today toward removing its nuclear program from international controls by strongly suggesting it would withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. [Page A9.]

The signals Mr. Bush sent with his comments were particularly significant because the administration has come under increasing criticism, from Democrats and some Republicans, for playing down the significance of North Korea's actions while plowing forward in the confrontation with Iraq.

In The New York Times today,

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The State Department has accused two American companies of violating export law by transferring aerospace data to China. PAGE A6

#### U.S. Says Pakistani Shot G.I.

An American soldier wounded in Afghanistan on Sunday was shot by a Pakistani border guard, the United States military said. PAGE A9

#### Markets Fall for Third Year

The stock markets fell in 2002 for a third consecutive year, the first time that has happened in 60 years. BUSINESS DAY, PAGE C1

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## A Piece Here, a Piece There: An Ancient Temple Is Rebuilt

By SETH MYDANS

SIEM REAP, Cambodia — Forty years ago, a team of French archaeologists decided that the best way to save the Baphuon temple was to destroy it.

They began to take apart the fragile temple block by block, keeping meticulous records of their work, planning to put it back together again as a more stable structure.

Then came war. As the Communist Khmer Rouge approached, the restorers fled the Angkor temple complex in 1972. In the chaos that followed, all their written records were destroyed.

When they returned in 1995, all they found was 300,000 heavy stone blocks strewn among the trees — the biggest jigsaw puzzle in the world.

It is a puzzle without a key, but it does have a solution. Block by block, layer by layer, the Baphuon temple is rising again as one of the towering monuments of Angkor.

When it was built in the 11th century, the multi-tiered sandstone pyramid was the most impressive building of its day — "a truly astonishing spectacle," according to a 13th-century Chinese traveler, Zhou Daguan.

Like the other Angkor temples, Baphuon was consumed by the jungle after the great empire fell 500 years ago, and it was only in the last century that French archaeologists began tinkering with it.

But the Baphuon, clumsily built on sand with a poor drainage system, was teetering and collapsing in chunks, too unstable to repair like its neighbors, Bayon, Angkor Wat and others.

The solution: anastylis, the sort of disassembly ambitious mechanics sometimes do with car engines. Work began in the 1960's.

Half the temple was in pieces when it was abandoned, scattered across 25 acres of land like shredded documents.

"So we have a puzzle, but we are missing the map of the puzzle," said Pascal Royère, an architect who heads a team of 200 working for the École Française d'Extrême-Orient, a cul-



John McDermott for The New York Times

Workers rebuilding the Baphuon temple seek specific stones among the many thousands.

tural organization with financing from the French government.

Philippe Peycam, executive director of the Center for Khmer Studies here, said: "It's really crazy, this temple, so complex and baroque. It's a nightmare to restore."

The French team was confronted with a variety of challenges that included the reconstruction of a reclining Buddha that was added in the 16th century and the reinforcement of the structure with a concrete core that was begun in the 1960's and is now considered outmoded.

But the most fascinating challenge came in the puzzle pieces themselves.

Worn by centuries of sun, monsoon and jungle growth, the stones of Baphuon were chipped and roughened, each slightly different

from all the others. Without mortar to cushion the construction, each block must be returned to nestle precisely among those beside, above and below it.

"One place for one block, one block for one place," Mr. Royère said. "That's the rule."

Like any jigsaw puzzle, there is no forcing a piece into a place that is almost right, but not quite.

"You'll laugh, but if you are off by ten millimeters here, 20 meters farther along, everything is wrong," Mr. Royère said. "It happens regularly, but when it happens you know right away. That's the difficulty and also the insurance against mistakes. The monument

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## ARMY ACTS TO ADD THOUSANDS OF G.I.'S TO ITS GULF FORCE

### DESERT WAR SPECIALISTS

Deployment Sends Remainder  
of 3rd Infantry Division —  
a Brigade Already There

By ERIC SCHMITT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — The Army is sending thousands more soldiers from the Third Infantry Division in Georgia to Kuwait in the largest single ground deployment to the Persian Gulf since the war there in 1991, military officials said today.

One of the division's three combat brigades, about 4,000 soldiers, has been training in the Kuwaiti desert since September, but the unit's headquarters at Fort Stewart, Ga., received an order from the Army within the last day directing the rest of the more than 15,000 combat troops to join the soldiers in Kuwait, officials said.

"They all have deployment orders," Capt. James Brownlee, a division spokesman, said today.

The Pentagon has been steadily building up forces in the Persian Gulf for months, but this deployment is the first time a full division, which includes foot soldiers, armor, aviation and artillery units, has been sent to the region as part of that escalation.

The deployment is the latest visible signal that the Bush administration is moving toward military action to force Iraq to disarm.

The signal is all the more sharp because the Third Infantry Division specializes in desert warfare, and its brigades have been rotating through desert-training exercises in Kuwait and in Southern California for months.

In addition to the Army's order, the Navy today directed the Abraham Lincoln aircraft carrier battle group to remain at sea for perhaps three more months and be prepared to steam to the Persian Gulf on short notice, officials said.

The Lincoln and its seven-ship flotilla recently completed a six-month tour in the gulf region, and last week left Australia on the way home to Everett, Wash., when the Navy ordered it to stay in the western Pacific in preparation for a possible war with Iraq, officials said.

Officials would not discuss the precise timing of the Third Infantry Division's movements, but they said troops would leave in the coming days from Fort Stewart, Fort Benning and Hunter Army Airfield, all in Georgia. Much of the division's equipment, including many of its 4,300 vehicles, is in Kuwait, but Captain Brownlee said other equipment would be shipped from Savannah.

The Third Infantry Division be-

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## Longtime Teamster Fighting a Penalty: No Union Contact

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

CHICAGO — As labor dynasties go, few can rival the Hogans of Chicago.

William T. Hogan Jr. took the helm of Local 714 of the Teamsters in 1990, after his father had run the local for half a century. Now his son Robert heads the local.

William Hogan said his life was so steeped in the union that he carried Teamster picket signs as an 8-year-old and wrote school papers on James R. Hoffa, the onetime Teamster leader.

"My whole life has been the Teamsters," he said.

But a union oversight board expelled him from the Teamsters on charges that he negotiated a sweetheart deal with contractors. And in a move that Mr. Hogan likened to deportation to Siberia, all members of the union have been barred from having contact with him. The only times he can even see relatives who are Teamsters are at occasional family events, like Thanksgiving dinner. Even then, relatives are prohibited from discussing union business with him. Any Teamster who violates the sanctions runs the risk of suspension or expulsion.

The oversight board — a panel the union agreed to help settle a federal

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